MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Gogama District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

1983

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

LEGEND

MAP I

- NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
- ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
- DISTRICT OFFICE
- DISTRICT PLANNING AREA

FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor resources.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Gogama District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its program which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

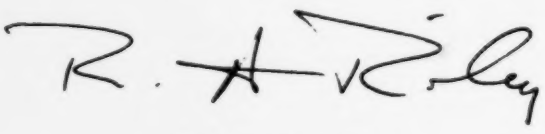
To ensure an integrated approach the *Gogama District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest the use of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

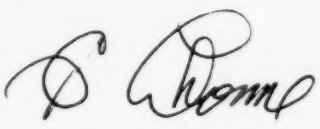
The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This document may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.



Regional Director
Northern Region



District Manager
Gogama District

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A: district context

The Gogama District is one of eight Administrative Districts in the Northern Administrative Region of the Ministry of Natural Resources (Map 1). The District covers an area of 7752 square kilometres of land and water and is located within Hill's Site Regions 3E (Lake Abitibi) and 4E (Lake Temagami) which are characterized by a modified continental climate consisting of warm short summers and long cold winters.

There are three unorganized communities in the District - Gogama, Shining Tree and Westree. The most recent figures available (1976) put the District's population of permanent residents at 914.

The District is made up of a mixture of rolling and hilly topographies. There is a variation of 213 metres between upland and plain areas. The most significant topographic feature is the Arctic - Great Lakes Watershed Divide. It meanders across the central portion of the District in an east-west direction.

The District has very homogeneous soils. Sand of varying depths is the predominant soil type. Although deeper soils may be found in the central and northwestern part of the District, soils are generally shallow.

The presence of sandy soil has endowed the area with an ample supply of aggregate material. In addition, the well drained sandy soils are suitable for the growing of timber species such as jack pine and white birch. An area of soil running across the centre of the District is known locally as the "sand plain" and is ideal for timber production.

Forests are predominantly mixed, consisting of an association of jack pine, balsam fir, black spruce and white birch, with scattered white spruce and trembling aspen. Pure stands are confined primarily to an east-west belt of jack pine sand plains in the vicinity of Highway 560.

Archaeological field work indicates at least an 11,000 year span of pre-history for Northern Ontario. Human use of the area began after the retreat of glacial ice masses.

Although there is evidence of early Indian habitation throughout the District, today only one Ojibway settlement exists at the Mattagami Reserve.

The fur trade was the first commercial activity in the District. The Northwest Company established Fort Mattagami in 1794.

The Gogama District remained largely unsettled by European settlers until construction of the Canadian National Railway through the District in 1912. This was the first incentive to the growth of the town.

In 1917, the District's first sawmill started operations in Gogama. In the 1930's several small mills were in operation. However, Gogama lost both its sawmills to fire in 1936 and 1944. In addition, large forest fires reduced the District's timber resources during the 1930's, 1940's and 1950's.

In 1925, the discovery of gold in Chester Township created a minor "rush". The gold mining industry continued to prosper into the 1930's. In 1932, a second gold "rush" took place with the discovery of gold in the Shining Tree area. The mines prospered until the decline of gold prices in the late 1930's.

Gogama's communication links were improved through the building of Highway 560 from Gogama to New Liskeard in 1953, and connections to the Ontario Hydro grid and Bell Telephone grid in 1956. In 1972, the opening of Highway 144 provided a major linkage to Sudbury and Timmins.

The majority of the District is Crown or public land. Of a total area of 775,173 hectares, approximately one percent is private or patented land. The Mattagami Indian Reserve is the largest area of non-public land. Lands within the Bear Island Caution (Natal, Macmurchy, Fawcett and part of Mond Townships) are Crown land but have some restrictions on land disposition.

B: terms of reference

The *Land Use Guidelines* relate the policies of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* to the District planning area by identifying the specific lands and waters necessary to achieve the Ministry's program targets.

The *Land Use Guidelines* will identify land use areas with detailed management guidelines. These guidelines will outline how the Ministry use public land and would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resource objectives and targets.

The *Land Use Guidelines* indicate what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as Conservation Authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformance with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

A recreational zoning plan for the Gogama District has been in place since 1967. That plan, which was originally designed to guide the disposition of Crown land for recreational uses, will be replaced by these *Land Use Guidelines*.

In the event of conflicts between previous Ministry plans prepared for the Gogama District and the 1983 *Land Use Guidelines*, the latter will normally apply. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

C: planning process

The planning process of the Ministry of Natural Resources proceeds from the provincial level to the regional level and finally to the detailed District level.

As the program evolved from 1974 to 1982, resource objectives and targets were distributed first from the provincial level to the administrative regions and then to the local administrative Districts. At each level, the land and resource base was analysed in progressively more detail to determine if the resource objectives and targets were realistic. Modifications to targets were made throughout the process.

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Stratetigic Land Use Plan* but increased locally during the preparation of optional plans. A background information document for the Gogama District was prepared and circulated, and an open house was held in October of 1981 to display and explain the information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982 the Ministry produced a second document that outlined two planning options for the Gogama District. Open houses were held in June of 1982 by the District to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held follow-up meetings with municipalities and interest groups. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, filed, analysed and evaluated.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Gogama District Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the *Land Use Guidelines* as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

D: target assignment

The *Land Use Guidelines* represent the way in which the District may utilize the land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (April, 1982). The targets were derived through a consideration of local needs and

resource potentials. The public was consulted on the acceptability of these targets during the public review of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* and the District *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document.

The Ministry has ensured that all resource targets for renewable resources (timber, fish, wildlife, etc.) were not set in excess of a level which could be supported by sustained yield management.

Details of the particular program targets which were assigned are found in Section II - C, Resource Policies. A summary is also provided at the end of that section. Details of where targets will be achieved are found in Section II - D, Land Use Areas - Guidelines.

One of the benefits of using targets in land use planning is that it provides a measurable indication of the degree of achievement of certain Ministry program policies. It is not intended, however, that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years. The actual level or degree of target achievement depends on a variety of factors such as:

- validity of the original assumptions on which the target was based;
- Legislative approval of necessary funding and staffing required to carry out the level of resource management on which target achievement is based;
- changing economic and social conditions;
- new or improved inventory and information; and,
- a more thorough analysis of original information.

E: summary of plan options

As previously stated, planning options were developed to indicate the various means in which land and water resources might be utilized to meet the resource program targets assigned to the District from the strategic planning exercise. In the Gogama District, two planning options were identified. The options were presented for public comment and review at an open house in Gogama during the month of June, 1982. A summary of the options presented in the document follows.

1. OPTION 1

In terms of land use activities, this option would retain the existing levels of use in forestry, mining and aggregate production. It would also maintain the existing activity levels in sport fishing, bait fishing, commercial fishing and wild rice harvesting. Cottaging activity would be increased substantially with the provision of up to 1300 additional lots. The substantial increase in cottaging is largely to satisfy demands from adjacent districts which have a limited potential for further cottages. In the area of tourism, the Ministry proposed two additional tourism sites in the District.

Option one proposes 500 cottage lots in excess of the assigned target of 800. This is done at the expense of some lakes which could be designated for commercial tourism or Crown land recreation. This option for example, proposes cottage development in the "Grassy" area which is an area of high Crown land recreational use.

All the targets assigned to the District through the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* can be achieved with this option. Sustained yield management of renewable resources will also be provided.

Out of the twenty-seven responses to the *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document, only eleven indicated a choice of options. Four indicated a preference for option one. Two of these respondents felt that this option was more beneficial to the forest industry. One respondent

indicated that this option placed less emphasis on commercial tourism and so was preferable, while the other respondent felt this option was more beneficial to the tourist operators.

2. OPTION 2

The second option stressed an increase in the quality of recreational opportunities within the Gogama District but with less structural development. This option stresses an increase in tourism opportunity and activity throughout the District.

Cottaging would be increased with the provision of 800 additional lots. Again, the level of activity of the extraction industries such as commercial fishing, mining, forestry, etc., would remain constant.

In option two, the "Grassy" area would be retained for Crown land recreational use with the provision for the establishment of one additional access point. This option would concentrate on developing and maintaining quality Crown land recreation experiences. As such, cottaging would not be permitted in this area.

In the area of tourism, the Ministry proposed eight additional tourism sites.

All the targets assigned to the District through the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* can be achieved with this option. Sustained yield management of renewable resources will also be provided.

Out of the twenty-seven responses to the *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document, only eleven indicated a choice of options. Seven indicated a preference for option two. Three of these respondents preferred this option because it retains the "Grassy" for Crown land recreational use. Three other respondents chose this option because it proposed fewer cottages and retained the present concentration of public recreational uses.

F: response to plan options

The *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document was released in June, 1982. Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

The main points of concern raised by the public were:

- inland lakes cannot support a commercial fishery;
- retain the "Grassy" for Crown land recreational use;
- current regeneration efforts are not achieving their goals;
- mining is not an acceptable use in parks;
- the Spanish River system should be included as a waterway park;
- provincial parks should not be excluded from any area until inventories are completed;
- logging is not an acceptable use in parks;
- shoreline reserves are inadequate;
- forest access roads should be closed;
- the planning options are too much in favour of commercial tourism;
- wild rice should be managed primarily for wildlife; and,
- there should not be a moose lottery.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Gogama District Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft with the District Manager. Further modifications were made as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

A summary of this analysis and evaluation is also available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park.

Some of the major changes made are as follows:

- the Interim Road Access policy for Northern Ontario has been replaced with a provincial access roads policy;
- the Managed Forest Reserve policy has been replaced with a Modified Management Areas policy;
- the Crown Land Recreation policy has been revised to strengthen tourism benefits;
- the policy concerning prime lake trout lakes has been revised to permit limited forest harvesting provided that it is carefully controlled and the lake trout habitat is protected;
- the Provincial Fire Management policy has been revised;
- a policy concerning non-consumptive uses of wildlife has been added;
- the Forest Management policy has been changed to more clearly define the responsibilities of the forest companies and the Crown if future wood supply issues arise;
- the LaMotte Lake provincial park candidate has been recommended for park status when demand warrants;
- mineral exploration/development is recommended for consideration in the LaMotte Lake candidate park;
- as a result of public input, cottaging will not be permitted in the "Grassy"; and
- the Spanish River system will be referred to the Provincial Parks Council as a study area.

Details on the specifics of the selected option are found in Section II.

A: introduction

The *Gogama District Land Use Guidelines* indicate how the land and water resources within the District are to be utilized in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This section indicates the general and particular resource policies that will guide program development. It also details recommended locations for carrying out specific activities as well as the general operating guidelines for each.

B: general policies

1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

a. Objective

Ministry plans will be made to encourage orderly development, balance and future flexibility.

b. Discussion

"Orderly development" indicates that development should be managed and should proceed within a framework. Uncontrolled development, because of its ad hoc nature, leads to inconsistency, conflict and duplication of effort and cost.

"Balance" indicates that different kinds and intensity of development must be allowed to occur within a planning area. Balance also implies that minority as well as majority interests shall be served.

"Future flexibility" indicates that some resource potential should be held in reserve in order to allow for future options and accommodate change. It indicates that it may not be desirable to develop all resources to full potential right now. This will allow future generations to have some say in resource allocation. Another reason for adopting a future flexibility policy is to maintain a "cushion" or "contingency" to compensate against future disasters or errors in projections of future needs.

2. ENVIRONMENT

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

b. Discussion

"Environment" is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1975) as the social, economic, cultural and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community.

The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources has certain

specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, and the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario. The Ministry plans to continue participation with the Ministry of Environment in the five year experimental program begun in 1981, to investigate the feasibility of neutralizing acidic surface waters to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain, and to rehabilitate lakes already damaged.

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features or values whose preservation may be the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs, i.e. Fish and Wildlife, Parks, etc.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

3. LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL USERS

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will actively involve local people and traditional resource users in the preparation of its land use guidelines and plans. The public participation program will emphasize the identification and consideration of the needs and wants of this group as a priority.

b. Discussion

Ontario Crown resources belong to all the people of Ontario and will be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the Province including local and traditional users. In preparing land use guidelines and plans the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to avoid disruptions of traditional or existing uses.

Local and traditional users will be considered the primary client group in all instances. The Ministry of Natural Resources will make a special effort to identify and accommodate their needs and wants in the planning process. Effective communication with local and traditional users will, of necessity, be given special attention. However, it should be stressed that local and traditional users should not expect that their desires will always be fully met. In some cases, it may be necessary to give priority to national or provincial concerns. An example may be energy requirements.

Native people living in Northeastern Ontario are among the local and traditional users of certain natural resources. When plans are being prepared. The urgent need to communicate effectively with the people must be recognized.

Traditional native rights[1] both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

The application of the local and traditional user policy may be modified in response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment.

4. LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

a. Objective

To facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario.

To prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

b. Strategy

The Ministry of Natural Resources in the Gogama District will:

- maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in land and water;
- develop and maintain a geographical referencing system;
- manage public lands as well as waters in an integrated multiple use manner;
- dispose of Crown land in order to encourage private initiatives and development;

(1). The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the Canadian Constitution will be further defined at future constitutional conferences.

- permit a wide variety of recreational use on Crown land with minimal restrictions;
- identify and develop appropriate land use policies for hazardous areas of land as well as water which pose a threat to life, property or resource values;
- prepare and implement fire management plans;
- manage access roads on Crown land; and,
- promote the establishment of modified management areas in a fashion which will maintain those values which the area was designed to protect.

c. Discussion

(i) Proprietary Interest The Ministry, through its programs has a custodianship responsibility for the 99 percent of the District that is Crown land. The proprietary interest is reflected in such programs as the removal of illegal occupations and the collection of acreage tax on mining lands. The government's position on land claims, such as those by native people, will be clarified.

(ii) Geographical Referencing Central to this custodianship responsibility is the maintenance of a record system for land transactions and an improved geographical referencing system, including surveys, referencing standards and the expansion of the Ontario Basic Mapping Program.

(iii) Integrated Land and Water Management (Multiple Use) The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water in such a way as to ensure effective and efficient use and to best satisfy the needs of the people of the District and Ontario. The Ministry of Natural Resources strongly favours multiple use as a management strategy. The Ministry will as a result manage public lands and waters in an integrated manner rather than separately through its component resources. For private lands the concept of multiple use will also be encouraged. An integrated multiple use approach to resource use will provide optimum benefits for the people of Ontario.

Consistent with this multiple use approach, the Ministry will ensure that both the withdrawal of mining rights on Crown land and the withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management are kept to an absolute minimum. Here, the intent is to ensure that industrial development is supported by the broadest possible land base.

In keeping with this intent, a special approach will be taken within candidate park areas. Within these areas, identified park values will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged. However, uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will also be permitted with judicious controls. Those uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

As part of the integration of uses, the Ministry plans will emphasize the role that water resources fulfill in the Gogama District. The Ministry will attempt to integrate various water resource uses such as transportation, recreation, hydraulic power generation and flood control.

The land and water management policy will be pursued through continued liaison with other agencies and groups such as municipalities, local Conservation Authorities, the Ministry of Environment and private industry.

Where municipal development controls are in effect, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to complement those planning efforts. However, if a significant provincial resource is inappropriately dealt with within a municipal planning document, a negotiated revision to the municipal planning document will be sought.

(iv) Crown Land Disposition The Ministry disposes of land for a wide variety of uses in order to encourage private sector developments and initiatives.

When disposing of Crown land, the Ministry will ensure:

- that dispositions are consistent with existing policies and approved plans, and meet the requirements of other agencies, government ministries and municipalities;
- that lands are developed or put to use, without delay, for the specific purpose for which they were granted; and
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a fair market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public lands available for residential and urban uses if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, consultation with the municipality, as well as approval of the Ministry of Municipal

Affairs and Housing will be required. In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommmendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In both organized and unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions.

In areas where new resource initiatives are being established, the Ministry's preference is to encourage workers to reside in an existing municipality rather than create a new townsite. Land disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies contained elsewhere in this document.

(v) Crown Land Recreation The general policy for recreation use of Crown land is "permissive" with no charge for residents excepting where:

- resource use conflicts are, or would be, significant;
- environmental damage is evident, or would occur; and
- such use would require either the occupation of a site in excess of twenty-one days or a permanent structure.

(vi) Hazard Lands Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical condition which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage or social disruption, if development were permitted.

Government policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of flood plains, there are provisions for considering or accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria* for Ontario may be sought through (1) the two-zone floodway-flood fringe concept, or (2) in unique situations, with provincial approval, the application of a Special Policy Area approach.

Where development is proposed on hazard lands under private ownership, the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources may be required in addition to other agency approvals such as the Conservation Authority, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, and the local municipality.

(vii) Fire Management The new forest fire management policy for Ontario has been approved. This update policy does not recognize the two-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved regional *Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "...to protect public lands and waters."

The policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the forest fire management policy is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming towards the Ministry goal, the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

- wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations. Where property and personal safety are involved there will be an immediate response; and
- forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the Province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

(viii) Access Roads Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall coordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the province, the region, and the districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access roads policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;

- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and
- alignment of roads will be planned;
  (i) to avoid access where appropriate,
  (ii) to provide controlled access, and
  (iii) to provide public access consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

Discussion All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:
- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future of the road, and possible use restrictions are clearly understood.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local NOTO representatives, and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations are not feasible, and in the event that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

While roads will generally be open to the public, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:
- an emergency situation exists or if public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be effectively utilized as a technique for limiting the harvest of an over-utilized resource; and
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access.

(ix) Modified Management Areas Modified Management Areas (MMA) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:
- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites; and
- fragile forest sites

within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:
- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands; and
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term "modified management area" replaces such terms as "forest reserve" and "buffer".

General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal

disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in Percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in some cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

Other Areas MMA's may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife: Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries.
- Scenic Resources: Areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape.
- Other Recreation or Tourism Resources and Establishments: Where it is in the public interests to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct an indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits.
- Special Features such as cultural and historic sites: MMA's may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

Responsibility The identification and management of MMA's will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMA's, their prescription and their treatments; and
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMA's are managed according to the MMA prescription.

5. ENERGY RESOURCES

a. Broad Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of Ontario's energy security policy through its allocation of land and water to various uses.

b. Objective

To increase the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the province.

To increase reliance on renewable and recoverable energy resources and to decrease reliance on crude oil.

c. Target
By 1995 to increase the contribution provided by the province's indigenous energy resources from the 1978 level of 22 percent to a level of 37.5 percent.

d. Strategy
- identifying lands and water which have a potential for providing energy resources, i.e. hydraulic power, uranium, oil, gas, lignite, peat, wood, etc.;
- allocating land and water for energy production in a manner which reflects both the importance of energy supply and the other resource potentials of the area;
- encouraging interim uses on lands and waters with significant energy potential which would not preclude their future use for energy production;
- encouraging energy recovery programs such as the use of forest residues from sawmill and pulpmill operations; and
- identifying fuelwood sources from Crown lands near urban areas.

e. Discussion
In order to assist in the implementation of this policy, the Ministry will direct resource management programs towards the identification of indigenous energy sources. It will also co-operate with other agencies and the private sector in the identification and development of these sources.

The Ministry will encourage the development of energy sources in such a way as to minimize the negative impact on land productivity and resource utilization.

Land and water needs for hydraulic power, for forest biomass production as well as for the extraction of lignite, peat, oil, gas and uranium may compete with other land uses for available land and water resources. Conflicts between land uses may be analysed through the *Environment Assessment Act* process on a site by site basis.

For hydraulic sites with an average output of less than two megawatts, the Ministry of Natural Resources will entertain development proposals from any prospective developers.

The continued use of existing power generation, water control and transmission facilities will be acknowledged in Ministry plans. In addition, the Ministry will continue its involvement in the planning and design of future pipelines and power generation and transmission facilities.

C: resource policies

1. AGRICULTURE

(i) Objective There is no agricultural objective in the Gogama District due to the absence of Class 2, 3 and 4 agricultural land.

(ii) Target Gogama District does not have an agricultural target.

(iii) Discussion In 1916, the first and only attempt at agricultural settlement was made around Westree on the Canadian National Railway line. Crown land was surveyed and subdivided into farm lots. The attempt proved unsuccessful due to a short growing season, distance to markets and moderate to poor soil fertility.

2. COTTAGING

(i) Objective To complement the private sector in providing a variety of cottage opportunities, primarily to the local residents.

(ii) Target To provide from Crown land up to 800 additional cottage lots by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- continuing the lake planning program to ensure that sufficient lots are identified to satisfy the target and at the same time ensuring the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment;
- investigating the District's small lakes and rivers to evaluate their suitability for cottaging recreation;
- making available for public disposition a variety of cottage lots including shoreline and backshore subdivision sites as well as remote locations;
- ensuring that cottage lots are disposed of at market value including associated service costs. In addition, the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites; and
- monitoring the supply of lots made available by the private sector and reviewing proposals to ensure that their design and location give due regard to the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment.

(iv) Discussion There is, in the District, a high potential for the provision of cottage lots from Crown land.

Present trends indicate that future local demand for cottage lots will be equal to or less than the present demand of 15 to 20 lots annually, however, there will be increased demand from adjacent districts. This is largely due to improved access into the area and also due to the shortage of cottages in both the Sudbury and Timmins areas.

In light of the present small local demand for cottage lots, the Gogama District will have no problem in supplying sufficient cottage lots for local residents, and in fact, will meet some of the demand from adjacent districts.

3. CROWN LAND RECREATION

(i) Objective

- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident recreational use of Crown land; and
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

(ii) Target Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

(iii) Strategy Currently competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy for Northern Ontario[1] and will be phased in gradually:

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario. Regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits; seasonal restrictions; and may also specify base of operations;[2]
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices; and
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

(iv) Discussion Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident) competing for

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(1) as defined in the Tourism Act

(2) Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:
(a) Provincial park campground - National park campground;
(b) Commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;
(c) Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;
(d) Cottages owned by the non-resident;
(e) Cottages owned by a friend or relative;
(f) Crown land - designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas; or
(g) Crown land - under authorization of a land use permit.

resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users, and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. Principle reasons for this becoming an issue are:

(a) increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
(b) the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources; and
(c) the feeling that non-residents should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resources experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the province.

Several studies have been conducted by the government with the objective being to identify the issues related to Crown land recreation and to provide solutions to the problems. Two key issues have been identified:

(a) the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident recreational users; and
(b) the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land recreation policy are:

(a) to provide for recreational use by non-residents in order to derive economic benefits;
(b) to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and
(c) to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident users in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

4. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wildfire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and, therefore, its ability to deliver natural resource products.

(i) Objective

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and natural resources in Ontario; and
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

(ii) Target Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in accordance with the stated objectives.

(iii) Strategy The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within and outside the Ministry. Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires and control those wildfires that threaten values; and
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District; and
- delivery plans that describe the administrative procedures and operating guides necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, and each response will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire; and
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled; and
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

(iv) Discussion The fire occurrence history of the District for the past 20 years by five year periods, is as follows:

Year	Number of Fires	Total Hectares Burned
1963-67	100	1500
1968-72	227	800
1973-77	175	600
1978-82	81	500

The major concerns relating to forest fires in the Gogama District are:

- the flammability of spruce budworm damaged stands in the spring. The rate of spread is so intense that by the time manpower is dispersed to the fire location, it is often out of control; and
- the number of spring railway fires.

In order to achieve the stated objectives and minimize the above concerns the District program will emphasize:

- developing fire prevention and control agreements with railways, forest industry and others; and
- ensuring an appropriate response to every wildfire.

The use of prescribed fire in the District will continue and will probably increase in the future. At present, the District is averaging two or three prescribed burns per year for an average of 400 hectares. Prescribed fire is used in the Gogama District in order to clean up dead balsam fir stands where no other means is appropriate, and to eliminate fine fuels in harvested stands to permit a less expensive means of site preparation.

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5. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

a. General

(i) Objective To protect, enhance, maintain and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities, and their associated benefits to society.

(ii) Strategy

- monitoring fish communities for signs of stress, and where stress is identified, taking corrective action;
- rehabilitating degraded aquatic communities by habitat improvement and stocking;
- enforcing current fisheries legislation consistently and equitably to ensure that both anglers and commercial fishermen participate in co-operative management and adhere to their catch limits and quotas in order to protect the fish stock and guarantee their perpetuation for the future;
- ensuring that the environmental quality essential to the health of the aquatic communities is retained;
- allocating the fisheries resource among user groups to provide an optimum mix of benefits based on an objective and careful examination of all relevant biological, social and economic factors, to ensure that optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario and to ensure that a healthy and balanced fish community is maintained; and
- expanding knowledge for more effective future management (e.g. creel census, lake inventory surveys, experimental management).

(iii) Discussion The population and economy of Ontario continue to grown, and with them a greater demand has been placed upon fish resources. The progressive loss of desired fish stocks has resulted from the degradation of fish communities by one or more stresses including eutrophication, acid rain, overfishing, and habitat destruction.

Because of the continental impact of acid rain, the Ministry, in conjunction with other jurisdictions, will actively support research and rehabilitation projects.

b. Sport Fish

(i) Objective To maintain opportunities for a diversified angling experience and meet the future angling demand for all species within the limits of sustained yield management.

(ii) Target To satisfy angling demand through the provision of up to 76,600 kilograms of sport fish per year.

(iii) Strategy

- providing angling opportunities for all species found in the waters of the District;

- promoting the greater utilization by anglers of less desirable fish species;
- directing management efforts towards the prevention of habitat destruction and the rehabilitation of degraded aquatic habitats; and
- encouraging relocation of fishing demand through such means as seasonal adjustment and the provision or control of access.

(iv) Discussion Sport fishing in the Gogama District, by local residents and by non-local campers, cottagers, and tourists is a significant activity. The present 130,000 angler days per year in the District results in a harvest of approximately 39,000 kilograms per year.

The District in total is not being harvested to its maximum potential. The total potential harvest of sport fish is estimated at 76,600 kilograms per year. Therefore, the predicted 12 percent increase in angler demand for the District can be supported by the current estimate of available game fish species. However, unless fishing pressure can be channelled to less accessible parts of the District, some watersheds will continue to experience over-harvesting.

c. Lake Trout

(i) Objective To manage for the survival and maintenance of significant lake trout populations as well as the provision of angling opportunities.

(ii) Target To designate 24 type A1 and B1 lakes, 4 type A2 and B2 lakes and 6 type C lakes. These lake trout lakes have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population. Management efforts will be concentrated on those with the higher potential (see appendix B).

(iii) Strategy
- managing type A1 and B1 lakes exclusively for lake trout;
- managing type A2 and B2 lakes for lake trout but considering other objectives on a case-by-case basis; and
- managing type C lakes for other uses as required.

(iv) Discussion In 1970, the Ontario angling inventory estimated that 30 percent of the Ontario resident fishermen specifically fished for lake trout. Lake trout contributed 14 percent of the total non-resident catch across the province. The presence of lake trout and the opportunity to fish for them adds diversity and appeal to the angling opportunities in the District.

Lake trout waters are generally recognized as the least fertile and most fragile aquatic systems to maintain. The lakes are sensitive to stresses imposed upon their ecosystems. This in conjunction with the popularity of lake trout fishing necessitate the provision of stringent management guidelines to ensure continued existence of the present lake trout populations.

d. Commercial Fishing

(i) Objective To encourage the harvest of commercial fish populations when it is biologically and economically feasible.

(ii) Target Commercial fishing will be considered on inland lakes on a lake-by-lake basis. Additional bait fish harvesting areas will also be identified.

(iii) Strategy
- providing for commercial food fisheries where appropriate;
- setting regulations and quotas to promote a sustained yield of commercial fish species from commercially fished waters;
- promoting the development of local markets for commercial fish species; and
- attempting to increase the public acceptance of commercial fishing operations in certain areas.

(iv) Discussion There are three fall whitefish licences in the District. The 1977 harvest was 1600 kilograms of whitefish for a dollar value of $2900, 218 kilograms of suckers, which had no dollar value, and 11 kilograms of other species.

The current harvest level of 1800 kilograms of coarse fish is only 6 percent of the potential coarse fish harvest of 29,000 kilograms per year. Therefore, there is considerable expansion possible. Constraints on achieving this potential include inaccessibility and possible conflicts with the sport fishing industry.

Sixteen of the District's 81 townships are licenced for bait fish harvesting. The 1980 harvest from 19 licencees was 10,000 dozen minnows with a sale value of $7500.

6. FOREST MANAGEMENT

(i) Broad Objective To provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management.

(ii) Objective

- within the limits of sustained yield management to provide to the region's forest based industries a supply of wood sufficient to meet estimated industrial requirements; and
- to encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resources as is commercially possible.

(iii) Target To annually provide 289,000 cubic metres of conifer and 168,000 cubic metres of hardwood from Crown land (within management units administered by the District). Note: The Upper Spanish River Forest is partially located in Gogama District. For the purposes of target achievement, however, information for this unit is contained in the *Chapleau District Land Use Guidelines*.

(iv) Strategy

- managing in a multiple use setting the 545,800 hectares of production forest to provide for present and future commitments to the forest based industries currently established;
- gathering the required information on regeneration techniques, soils, growth, and field data that will permit intensive forest management;
- determining the required level of forest management and implementing the silvicultural programs to obtain this level;
- ensuring that expansions of current industries and/or the establishment of new industries are based upon increased utilization of tree species and products currently underutilized. Further use of under-utilized hardwoods will tend to free additional volumes of coniferous material which is found in association with hardwood working groups;
- increasing advice and/or assistance to encourage forest management on private land;
- accelerating the privatization of silvicultural operations through forest management agreements and incentives to private tree nurseries;
- increasing the use of fire management and improved suppression techniques in areas of high timber values;
- increasing the emphasis on modified harvesting techniques in order to increase natural regeneration and forest utilization;
- ensuring that forest management plans and operating plans are in place and are prepared within the framework of multiple forest use; and
- accelerating the annual allowable cut where warranted by age class distribution.

(v) Discussion The Gogama District administers two Crown management units: the Shining Tree and the Gogama Management Units. The anticipated annual allowable cut to the year 2000 for the Shining Tree Unit is 112,000 cubic metres of conifer and 60,000 cubic metres of hardwood. For the Gogama Unit, the anticipated annual allowable cut is 176,000 cubic metres of conifer and 108,000 cubic metres of hardwood.

Portions of the E.B. Eddy, Horwood Lake and Pineland Management Units are also found within the District. The Pineland and Horwood Lake Units are administered by Chapleau District, while the E.B. Eddy Unit is now jointly administered by Gogama and Chapleau Districts.

Past harvests in the Gogama District have been significantly below their potential, primarily due to the past selective cutting, terrain difficulties and the relative isolation. The current trend is one of expansion toward the full allowable cut.

Wood harvests from the District move almost entirely to mills in Timmins, Espanola and Thorold, Ontario. Approximately 98 percent of the wood fibre currently extracted from Gogama District is process by outside mills. The sole exception is the Veilleux Brothers Limited sawmill in Stull Township.

Regeneration efforts are currently directed towards re-establishing coniferous species on productive sites. Planting, direct seeding and modified cutting for natural regeneration are the primary means.

Future industrial demand will undoubtedly increase due to such factors as technological improvements and mill modernization. On most forest management units there is sufficient variance between the present annual harvest and recent calculations of the annual allowable cut, to accommodate a portion of this growth over the next 20 years. However, if localized timber supply problems materialize, the prim-

ary responsibility to alleviate the problems will rest with the forest industry through better utilization of existing timber supplies. For its part, the Ministry will provide improved forest protection and will investigate ways of improving wood allocations.

In the longer term, growth in the industry will be dependent upon the success of all the strategies listed in this policy.

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7. MINERAL MANAGEMENT

a. General

(i) Broad Objective To encourage a balanced economic and social contribution to Northeastern Ontario by the identification, orderly development and utilization of mineral and other earth resources.

b. Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals and Fossil Fuels

(i) Objective To encourage exploration and development of the mineral resources of the District.

(ii) Target Maintain the majority of the land base open and available for mineral exploration and development.

(iii) Strategy

- discouraging on lands having high or medium mineral potential, those uses which are incompatible with mineral exploration and extraction activities;
- encouraging the implementation of Ministry mineral exploration assistance and incentive programs, particularly in areas having both high unemployment and significant mineral potential;
- providing an accurate and comprehensive data base through field mapping projects, compilation of mineral exploration and mineral deposit data, etc.;
- providing expertise on ideas of ore genesis, stratigraphic interpretation and other fields related to the finding of ore;
- compiling in the form of Data Series Maps, current and historical geophysical and geological data gathered from government and company files;
- promoting co-ordination in research projects carried out by government, universities and industry in order to avoid conflict and duplication; and
- providing geological and mining reference centres and drill core storage facilities for public, industry and government use.

(iv) Discussion The recent increases in the price of gold have stimulated a great deal of staking activity, most of which is centred in or around Chester Township. Canadian Crest Gold Mines Limited operates a mill and gold mine from time to time in Chester Township. Several other companies are carrying out exploratory work.

The District has favourable geology for gold, silver, copper, nickel, asbestos and other base metals. The anticipated high demand world-wide for metallic minerals and the favourable geology of parts of the District suggest a continuation of the present high intensity of mineral exploration activity.

The geology of the District is generally not conducive to the presence of fossil fuels.

c. Mineral Aggregates

(i) Objective To meet anticipated demand for mineral aggregates with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target The District target for mineral aggregate production is to ensure a total cumulative supply of 3.8 million tonnes for the period 1982 to 2000. The target represents the minimum supply which must be protected.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring that areas designated as critical deposits are available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses are to be permitted on critical deposits on Crown lands prior to extraction of aggregate resources. On private lands the Ministry will encourage compatible land uses which do not preclude the extraction of aggregate resources;
- encouraging that areas designated as significant areas are available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses will be encouraged;
- ensuring that unclassified areas are explored sufficiently to assess their probable quantity and quality of mineral aggregates;
- designing programs to more accurately determine the aggregate mineral potential of lands close to (within 30 km.) areas of high consumption;
- encouraging through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the extraction and utilization of high quality aggregates in order to minimize such undesirable practices as potholing and high-grading of aggregate deposits;

- encouraging through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the rehabilitation of exhausted pits;
- encouraging, through municipal planning mechanisms, the appropriate treatment of existing pits and quarries, wayside pits and quarries and critical aggregate areas; and
- identifying provincially significant deposits (greater than 100,000,000 tonnes) of high quality crushable aggregate to supply possible future large scale extraction and transportation to areas of need.

(iv) Discussion The main use of aggregates in the District is for road construction, road maintenance, and as railway ballast. Principle users of the resource in the Gogama area including logging companies, the Canadian National Railway, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The gravel pits are all located fairly close to Highways 144 and 560. There are no deficit areas in the District. In 1979, 184,700 tonnes of aggregate were extracted in Gogama District.

Demand for aggregates, which is related to road construction and resource development, can be expected to vary directly with the rate of economic and population growth.

Gogama District is aggregate rich. Extensive and well distributed esker, outwash and kame deposits provide abundant sources of gravel and sand. Dune fields are sources of low quality sand.

The Ministry cannot guarantee continued use or present levels of production from legally existing pits and quarries. Therefore, as a means of ensuring the protection and availability of adequate aggregate resources, the Ministry in its plans identifies the critical aggregate resource areas and generally permits aggregate extraction in most areas of the District.

The Ministry is not seeking large areas solely for aggregate extraction. Rather, it is seeking designations such as forestry or agriculture which provide for ongoing uses without precluding future aggregate production.

8. PROVINCIAL PARKS

(i) Goal and Objective To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within a system of provincial parks.

- Protection Objective: to protect provincially significant elements of natural and cultural landscape of Ontario.
- Recreation Objective: to provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high-intensity day use to low-intensity wilderness experience.
- Heritage Appreciation Objective: to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.
- Tourism Objective: to provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

(ii) Target Targets for the park system have been developed in association with each of four policy objectives. These targets express the level of service which the provincial park system should achieve if the objectives of the system are to be met.

Earth and Life Science - to achieve the earth and life science targets, it has been determined that ecological representation of 113 landscape units is required in the Northern Region. It has also been determined that representation of 198 earth science themes/features is possible in the Northern Region.

Systematic earth and life science inventories are ongoing to determine the location of feasible nature reserve parks or zones or other acceptable arrangements as may be required to fulfill the objectives of the provincial parks program.

Historical - comprehensive studies dealing with the representation of historical resource themes relevant to the Northern Region are not complete. Therefore, no targets have been developed for the District.

Recreation and Tourism - the day use recreation target identified for the Gogama District is 800 opportunities for the residents of the District and sufficient additional opportunities to meet tourist demand (6,300 opportunities).

The car camping recreation target for the Gogama District is 500 opportunities for the residents of the District and sufficient additional opportunities to meet tourist demand (4,300 opportunities).

Back-country recreation targets for the Northern Region are:

Wilderness	163,000 opportunities
Non-wilderness	71,000 opportunities

These targets have not been assigned by district.

Heritage Appreciation - the provincial park candidate in the District and those in neighbouring districts will provide for ample opportunities for exploration and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage.

(iii) Strategy

- encouraging tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in District provincial parks to meet the day-use and camping targets;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry travel;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories, within and outside the provincial parks system; and
- reviewing, within the context of the District land use planning process, park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  - (i) should be recommended for park status;
  - (ii) should be dropped from further consideration for park status;
  - (iii) should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest;[1]

(iv) Discussion There are no existing parks in the District, but the *Gogama District Land Use Guidelines* make the recommendations shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1 — STATUS OF CANDIDATE PARK AREAS

Candidate	Area (hectares)	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
LaMotte Lake	506	Recreation	18,000 day use opportunities and 48,000 car camping opportunities.	Recommended for Park status when warranted by demand for day use and car camping opportunities.

As earth science, life science and cultural inventories continue, sites will be examined for park status or for other acceptable arrangements as may be required to fulfill the objectives of the provincial parks program. One such arrangement is to designate the site as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water which may contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective, and complement the provincial park system by providing or encouraging protection for additional areas not regulated as provincial parks.

Where Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest occur on public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through co-operation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owners' co-operation in protecting such features. The identification of Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest on private land does not indicate any intent of the Ministry to acquire that land or restrain any private use.

(1) Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study, or education. They need not become "Nature Reserves" under the Parks Act, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.

9. TOURISM

(i) Objective To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries provided that:

- the capacity of the supporting natural resource base is not exceeded; and
- opportunities continue to exist for public use adjacent to urban centres and general recreation use by the local users.

(ii) Strategy

- identifying those specific areas where both the land base and the resources are capable of supporting expansion of an existing or new tourist facility;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation concerning resource potential and public demands on those resources; and
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture concerning the identification and preservation of historical and cultural features for interpretive purposes;
- increasing dialogue with tourism operators to aid in identifying what resource management problems are being experienced and to determine methods of alleviating those problems; and
- attempting to locate new Crown land camping and recreational facilities away from areas where significant conflict with tourism facilities may occur.

(iii) Discussion This industry with the exception of hotels and motels, is heavily dependent on the resource base. The major resource activities attracting tourists to this District are camping, fishing, big game hunting and canoeing.

There are currently 21 resorts or lodges and 22 remote outpost camps in the District. There is a demand for additional outpost camps by commercial operators, but it is increasingly difficult to find remote locations where the resource base can sustain additional use.

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10. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

a. General

(i) Objective To provide optimum social and economic benefits to the residents of Ontario consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

(ii) Strategy

- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species (e.g. moose) to other species (e.g. black bear) presently being under-utilized;
- allocating the District's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource,
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians,
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario, and
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario;
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and its environment;
- identifying and protecting rare and endangered species of wildlife and their habitat;
- identifying and protecting non-game species of wildlife and their habitat;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard;
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife and its habitat;
- improving the wildlife data base through population, habitat and harvest surveys; and
- producing and implementing District wildlife management plans.

(iii) Discussion Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and reproductive success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available.

The rate of participation for both viewing and hunting of small game species has remained fairly constant in recent years and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future.

The demand for big game hunting is expected to increase.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To provide through an increase in the moose herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

(ii) Target To increase by the year 2000, the herd size in the District to 2700 moose, and

the annual harvest to 500 moose. (Achievement of the target is dependent upon an interim reduction in the harvest and an increase in the implementation of modified timber cutting techniques).

(iii) Strategy

- regulating the harvest in each wildlife management unit (WMU) to a biologically sound level;
- directing or distributing the hunting pressure to avoid localized under or over harvests;
- providing opportunities for viewing and photography;
- ensuring that moose habitat is maintained or improved through forest management or other activities; and
- controlling predators in problem areas through trapping or through more direct predator control measures.

(iv) Discussion The present annual allowable harvest in Gogama District is estimated to be 190 moose. The actual number of moose harvested annually from 1977 to 1979 averaged 220 moose per year.

Potential moose populations can be increased in all units in the District by the year 2000. This projected increase is dependent upon an interim reduction in the harvest and an increase in predation control, enforcement and management efforts through modified timber harvesting techniques and protection of special moose habitat.

c. Black Bear

(i) Objective To increase the opportunities for black bear hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To promote a harvest of between 80 and 130 black bear annually.

(iii) Strategy

- promoting black bear as a desirable big game resource to hunters and commercial outfitters;
- encouraging safe viewing opportunities for black bear;
- encouraging the total utilization of black bear taken by hunting;
- increasing research efforts in the areas of population dynamics and habitat definition; and
- encouraging the harvest of bear, particularly in areas where they are a high nuisance factor.

(iv) Discussion Bear hunting accounts for 5.9 percent of big game hunter-days in the Gogama District. The present average annual harvest of 43 bears represents 7.2 percent of the minimal population estimate (600 - 1000 bears in the District). Hunting does not appear to be limiting bear populations at present.

Unless there is a major shift in interest of resident hunters from moose to bear as a result of restrictions on moose hunting, a large increase in resident bear hunters by the year 2000 is unlikely. However, bear hunting is an increasingly popular sport for non-residents and will probably result in an increased demand.

d. Waterfowl

(i) Objective To contribute towards meeting the demand for waterfowl hunting and viewing opportunities.

(ii) Target Target figures are not available.

(iii) Strategy

- assessing and protecting important wetland habitat and staging grounds;
- increasing research efforts; and
- encouraging an increase in the harvesting of specified duck species (e.g. scaup, teal, etc.).

(iv) Discussion For the period of 1969 to 1975, an average of 200 waterfowl hunters generated an annual 1270 hunter-days. The average harvest was 1000 ducks and 20 geese per year. Figures indicate that waterfowl in the District are probably being under-harvested. Any attempt however to increase the waterfowl harvest of any species must take into account flyway and continental harvests and populations.

Based on current trends, it is probable that the demand for waterfowl hunting in the District will remain the same or increase slightly by the year 2000. The present local harvest is low and has little effect on either the local or total continental waterfowl population. The same conclusion is also felt to be valid for the predicted harvest.

e. Small Game

(i) Objective To manage small game in order to meet harvest demands to the year 2000.

(ii) Target To meet the demand for small game harvesting through to the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- improving population, habitat, and harvest information as a base for more specific management;
- continuing to manage the resource to provide a hunting season for all small game species; and
- encouraging the development of hunter interest in small game species.

(iv) Discussion Small game hunting, primarily for ruffed and spruce grouse, with a small amount of hunting for snowshoe hare, provides more hunter-days in the District than big game hunting. Although there are no small game populations or harvest estimates available for the District, it is felt that a substantial increase in future demand for small game hunting by the year 2000 could be met by the existing small game resource base.

Small game hunting is not evenly distributed with hunting patterns concentrated within 80 kilometres of population centres. Thus, it is expected that some local over harvesting of small game will occur.

f. Commercial Fur

(i) Objective To provide opportunities for additional social and economic benefits through increased utilization of the fur resource. Fur management will promote maintenance of healthy fur bearer populations, species diversity and humane trapping practices.

(ii) Target By the year 2000, to increase the annual harvest of beaver to 2700 pelts and maintain the existing annual harvest of fisher, marten and lynx. A substantial increase in the harvest of other furs will be encouraged.

(iii) Strategy

- increasing the capability for setting and assessing quotas for beaver and other fur bearing species;
- encouraging efficiency among present trappers and attracting new trappers through trapper education programs;
- protecting and managing fur bearer habitat;
- enforcing quotas and legislation related to commercial fur management; and
- encourage the establishment of local trappers councils.

(iv) Discussion In the 1980-81 trapping season, there was a total of 96 trappers in the District. Over that season, only 53 percent of the beaver quota was harvested.

During the 1980-81 season, the total District fur harvest was 3000 pelts. There will be considerably increased demand for fur by the year 2000 as evidenced by the increasingly higher prices that are being paid for pelts.

g. Non-consumptive Uses (Non-hunting, Non-trapping)

(i) Objective:

- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both nongame and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses,
  - provide benefits from tourism,
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity, and
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy

- to protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both nongame and game) on public and private lands, and to ensure the perpetuation of diverse hgh quality habitats;
- to identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:
  - endangered, threatened or rare species, and
  - populations of significant wildlife species (both nongame and game);
- to work co-operatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private land owners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- to increase non government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species; and
- to provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both nongame and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

11. WILD RICE

(i) Objective To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people.

To provide a source of food for native people and other local residents.

To allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users.

To provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters.

To stabilize annual production.

To improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

(ii) Targets To increase the annual harvest and related benefits.

(iii) Strategy

- assessing the potential for harvest expansion through an investigation of the extent and stability of existing wild rice stands as well as the feasibility of introducing new stands;
- encouraging the processing of "green" rice within the District;
- restricting the issuance of new harvesting licences in areas where it would conflict with waterfowl management; and
- discouraging shoreline and other development which would have an adverse impact on wild rice stands.

(iv) Discussion The most important areas for wild rice are the Grassy River and Nugent Lake where 230 hectares are known to exist. Present commercial harvests average 2700 kilograms per year.

There is a high demand for harvesting licences due to the high prices currently paid and shortages due to poor crops in some years. Through an increased management program including water level controls and introduction of rice to new areas, there is potential for an increased harvest in the Gogama District.

12. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

The following table summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Gogama District to the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the Resource Policy section.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Program	District Target Achievement (Year 2000)
Aggregate	Protect for aggregate extraction 3.8 million tonnes to year 2000 (Crown and private land).
Agriculture	n/a
Commercial Fishing	Selected waterbodies will be considered.
Cottaging	Up to 800 cottage lots from Crown land (year 2000).
Crown Land Recreation	n/a
Forestry (conifer) (hardwood)	289,000 cubic metres/year 168,000 cubic metres/year
Hunting (moose) (bear)	Increase the district herd size to 2700 moose and harvest to 500 moose annually. Promote the harvest of 80-130 black bear annually.
Mining	99% of land base open to exploration. 99+% of high and medium mineral potential area open to exploration.
Peat	n/a
Provincial Parks	Provision of 18,000 day use opportunities and 48,000 car camping opportunities possible. Identified one park candidate recommended for park status.
Roads and Modified Management Areas	n/a
Rural Residential	n/a
Sport Fishing	Provide up to 76,600 kg. of sport fish annually.
Tourism	Identified 13 existing lakes. 8 potential outpost camp sites were also identified.
Trapping	2,700 beaver. (indicator species only)
Urban Development	n/a
Wild Rice	Further sites will be identied.

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District area has been divided into 11 separate areas as illustrated by Map 2 and the map inside the back cover. The rationale for the division of the planning area into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (e.g. timber licences on Crown land) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity
This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area. The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses, e.g. tourism, will require specific considerations in a particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the road and modified management area guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging development for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status and that land use control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformance with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry indicates that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the Reserve.

DISTRICT DE GOGAMA
DISTRICT

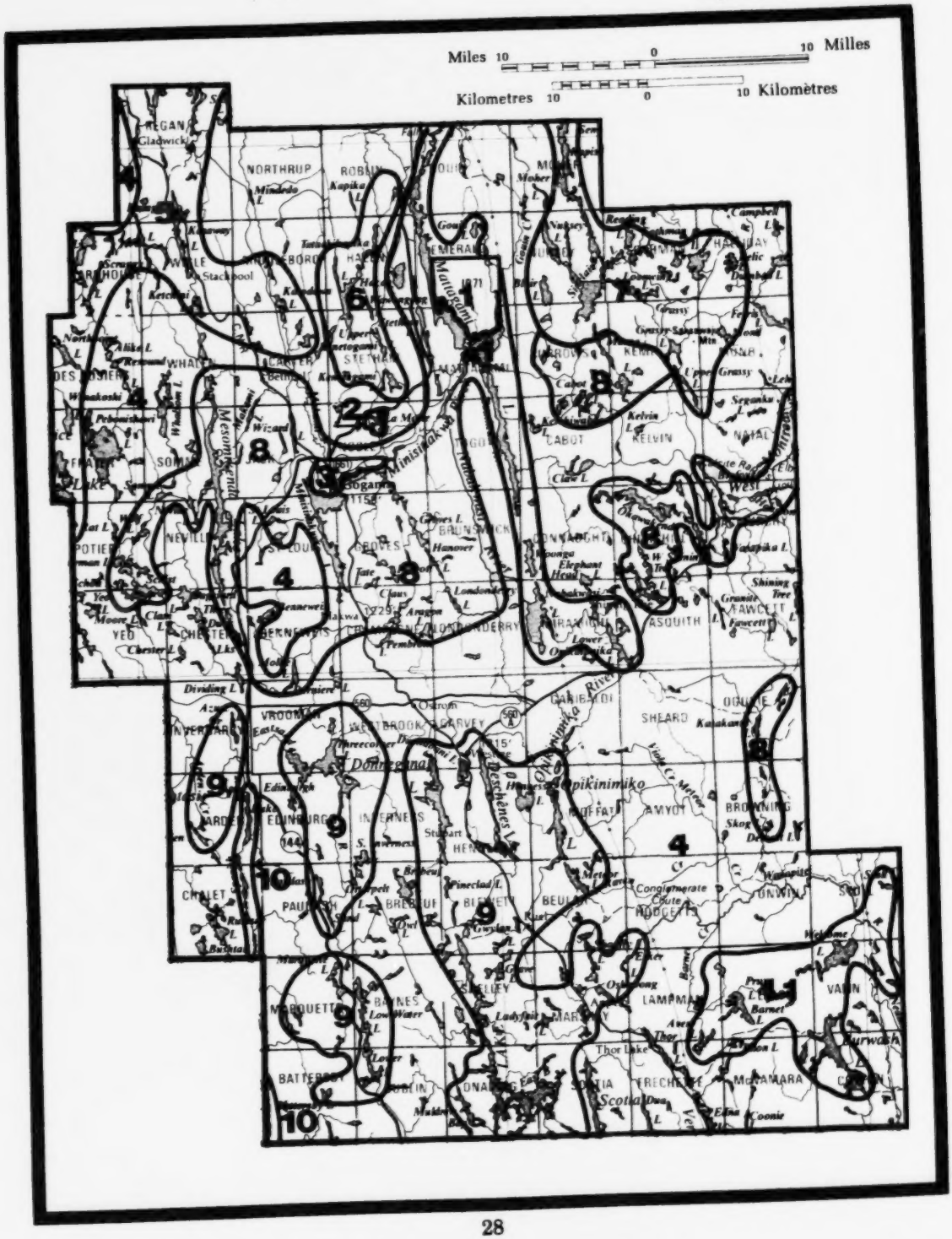
LEGEND/LÉGENDE

3 area reference number
numéro de référence régional

— area boundary
limite régionale

N

april, 1983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Gogama
Matagami
1971
TOGO
CABOT
KELVIN
NAIRN
WEST
BRUNSWICK
EDDYS
Hanover
Clare L.
Graves L.
Lake
Dividing L.
VROOMAN
Easton
Inverarden
Donnegana
Deschenes L.
Onikinimiko
SHEARD
AMYOT
BROWNING
EDINBURGH
INVERNESS
Stuart
HERON
CHALET
PAULISH
BREBEUF
BIENVILLE
BEULAH
Conglomerate Cliffs
ADOUCETTE
ONWIN
Waterfalls
Welcome L.
LAMPMAN
MARSHLEY
Barnet L.
VAUX
Thor Lake
BATTERSBY
DONALDSON
SCOTIA
TRECHERE
McNAMARA
Scotia Lake
Eton
Koonir
Hurwash
Caron
ASQUITH
AWCUTT
Faucett
Granite Tree
Shining Tree
Wakami L.
Obatoma
Caribaldi
Ogoki
Kaskatawan
Kelvin L.
Sesanka L.
Grassy
Grassy Sakawenica Mtn
Campbell L.
Halliday
Nakina
Maher
Mindado
Kapika
Gouin
Nakara
Campbell

1. MATTAGAMI INDIAN RESERVE

a. Area Description

This area consists of the two separate portions of the Mattagami Indian Reserve (IR #71). The larger area measures approximately 4683 hectares and the smaller area measures 81 hectares. Road access exists in the south-westerly portion of the reserve only. Within the small portion of the reserve, there is a 20 metre wide right-of-way permitting public access to a Crown access point on Mattagami Lake. The reserve currently has a resident population of 110 people.

b. Land Use Intent

Except for administrative responsibilities for some federal statutes, Reserve lands do not fall within the land use jurisdiction of the provincial government. Land use decisions are the shared responsibility of the federal government and elected band council. The Ministry encourages development of reserve resources and surrounding Crown land in a compatible manner.

2. LAMOTTE LAKE

a. Area Description

This candidate park covers an area of 506 hectares and has excellent camping and day use capability. It is easily accessed, being adjacent to Highway 144. The only development currently in the area are two cottages and a Junior Ranger camp. The area has low to moderate mining potential and contains no existing mining claims.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is recommended for park status when warranted by demand. It is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. An outline of these ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the land use activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 2 — LAMOTTE LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Existing cottages may be phased out in the future. Further land disposition will not be permitted.
Crown Land Recreation		x	n/a
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	To be phased out if park status is achieved.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status when demand warrants.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism	x		
Trapping		x	To be phased out if park status is achieved.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

3. THE COMMUNITY OF GOGAMA

a. Area Description

This unorganized community is located south-east of Highway 144 and contains a mixture of residential use (approximately 681 residents), cottaging, related service industries, 2 waste disposal sites, 2 access points, 2 resorts, 3 hotels/motels and 1 tent and trailer park.

The Gogama area ground water is contaminated with nitrates and is a major concern. Gogama townsite expansion has been halted pending the installation of a communal water system.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use will continue to be residential and related service industries with emphasis on general recreation. Structural development will not be permitted on hazard lands.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 3 — THE COMMUNITY OF GOGAMA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Controlled extraction will continue to be permitted. Adequate buffer zones will be provided near residential areas and along highways.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fishing will continue to be encouraged.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Additional cottage development will only be permitted on private land.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The existing level of Crown land recreation activity will continue. No additional Crown facilities will be constructed.
Forestry	x		To enhance townsite values and reduce the risk of fire.
Hunting	x		Hunting is discouraged in the residential areas.
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be permitted with minimum disturbance to the residential area. The recording of claims on a registered plan of subdivision is subject to the approval of the Minister.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Subject to the recommendations of the local roads board.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Expansion of existing facilities will be determined on an individual basis.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		Trapping activity will continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development	x		Crown land disposition for urban type uses will require the prior approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

4. GOGAMA RESOURCE AREA

a. Area Description

This area encompasses a large part of the District and is accessed by Highways 144 and 560 as well as numerous gravel roads. Structural development includes 18 cottages, 66 hunt and fish camps, 5 waste disposal sites, 3 commercial resorts, 4 outpost camps, 4 access points (1 official and 3 unofficial), 38 aggregate pits, 1 Junior Ranger camp, a transformer station and several transmission lines. Part of the area lies within the areas of the E.B. Eddy Forest Products Limited, the Pineland and the Waferboard Company Forest Management Agreements. Timber licencees include Malette Lumber Incorporated, Rudolf-McChesney Lumber Company Limited, Q.N.S. Paper Company Limited, Veilleux Brothers Limited and J. Leo Gauthier Limited. The north-eastern section possesses high to moderate mineral potential. A corridor of significant aggregate potential exists along Highway 560.

No specific problems have been identified in the area other than the continuing issue of incompatibility between resource extraction and recreation on site specific areas.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary activity in the area will be sustained yield timber production and mineral exploration and development. Additional tourism development will also be encouraged as a secondary use, together with limited public recreation opportunities.

Road access will be managed to maintain the overall land use intent. All activities will take into consideration the bald eagle nest on Yeo Lake, the osprey nests south-west of Shining Tree Lake and on Claw Lake, and the heron rookery on Lake #41 in Groves Township. In addition, resource management plans will contain guidelines to protect recreational values, historical or archaeological sites, and significant fish and wildlife habitat.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 4 — THE GOGAMA RESOURCE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. Pits will not normally be permitted within 120 metres of shorelines.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fishing will continue to be encouraged.
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing will be encouraged on Pebonishewi Lake.
Cottaging	x		Cottage lots will be developed on Muldrew Lake subject to the recommendations of the lake development plan. A maximum of 25 lots will be considered.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Ketchiwaboose Lake, Muldrew Lake, Fawcett Lake and Donnegana River currently have established access points. Further Crown land facilities will not be provided in this area. The 4M and Tatachikapika canoe routes will be maintained.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Timber harvesting and subsequent management is expected in most townships in this area. Forest plantations should be discouraged on high quality crushable aggregate sources. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of fish and game habitat as well as commercial tourism lakes. Within 120 metres of Scotia Lake, a prime lake trout lake, forest harvesting will only be permitted if it is carefully controlled and the lake trout habitat is protected.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism and recreational values as well as fish and game habitat will be reflected in land tenure documents and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be managed according to the access roads policy particularly in the vicinity of Rumsay, Dua, Coonie, Elephant Head, Campbell, Dumbell and Pebonishewi Lakes. Specific construction and location guidelines will be utilized to protect recreational values and high quality fish and game habitat.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Jerry and Scotia Lakes, designated lake trout lakes, will be managed on a priority basis with no additional access or development permitted. The warm water fisheries of Elephant Head, Little Pilon, Harrison, Coonie and Bagsverd Lakes will be managed on a priority basis.
Tourism	x		Commercial resorts have been established on Cryderman and Thor Lakes. Further Crown land disposition will be considered on Elephant Head, Campbell, Dumbell and Pebonishewi Lakes for outpost camps. A commercial location will be considered in the vicinity of Highways 144 and 560. Road access will be restricted near Rumsay, Dua, Coonie, Elephant Head, Campbell, Dumbell and Pebonishewi Lakes.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to increase to the quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting will be encouraged on Ferris Lake. Development will be discouraged adjacent to rice production areas.
Urban Development		x	

5. KASASWAY LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

This area encompasses many of the District's tourism lakes. It is accessible by a few gravel roads. Structural development includes 5 cottages, 13 hunt and fish camps, 1 waste disposal site, 2 commercial resorts, 7 outpost camps and 2 access points (1 official and 1 unofficial). Part of the area lies within the Pineland, E.B. Eddy Forest Products and the Waferboard Company Forest Management Agreements. Timber licencees include Malette Lumber Incorporated and Rudolf-McChesney Lumber Company Limited (a division of E.B. Eddy Forest Products). There is no significant aggregate potential, but there is some high mineral potential. Crown land recreational use is moderate to high.

b. Land Use Intent

Public recreation and commercial tourism will be priorities in the area. Resource extraction will also continue to be important in non-shoreline areas.

All activities will take into consideration the eagle nest on Arbeesee Lake and the heron rookery on Lake #14 in Wigle Township. In addition, resource management plans will contain guidelines to protect recreational values, tourism values and significant fish and wildlife habitat.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 5 — KASASWAY LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will be encouraged. Pits will not be permitted within 120 metres of any watercourse. Pit rehabilitation will be required.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fishing will be encouraged.
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing will be encouraged on Kaneki, Scraggy, Kenogaming and Katodawa Lakes.
Cottaging	x		Additional cottaging will be permitted on Pineland, #2 (Regan Township), Akonesi and Akonewi Lakes subject to the recommendations of the lake development plans. A maximum of 28 lots is recommended.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Existing activities will continue. Additional public access facilities will be considered in conjunction with cottage development.
Forestry	x		Harvesting and regeneration is expected in portions of Wigle, Carter, Middleboro, Gardhouse and DesRosiers Townships. Modified management practices will be utilized in shoreline areas particularly potential cottaging lakes, existing cottaging lakes and cold water fisheries.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. On unpatented mining claims, the Ministry may reserve to the Crown the surface rights not exceeding 120 metres in width from the high water marks of lakes.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be managed according to the access roads policy particularly in the vicinity of Katagi, #14 (Wigle Township), Scraggy, Kaneki, Northpoint, Rice and Wenakoshi Lakes. Resource extraction roads will be encouraged to access potential cottaging lakes.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Fisheries management efforts will be concentrated on the two designated lake trout lakes in the area (Upper Kasasway and Ketchini). Further structural development on these lakes will be evaluated on a case by case basis. The warm water fisheries of Katagi and Kaneki will also be managed on a priority basis.
Tourism	x		Commercial resorts have been established on Kenogaming and Ketchini Lakes. Further Crown land disposition will be considered on Wenakoshi Lake for an outpost camp and to facilitate existing lodge expansion. Road access will be restricted near the following tourism lakes: Katagi, #14 (Wigle Township), Scraggy, Kaneki, Northpoint, Rice and Wenakoshi.
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to increase to the quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No commercial stands exist in the area.
Urban Development		x	

6. TATACHIKAPIKA LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

This area is located west of Highway 144 and is accessed by gravel roads commencing at this highway. Structural development includes 1 commercial resort, 2 outpost camps, 2 access points (1 official and 1 unofficial) and 1 aggregate pit. This area also contains part of the Tatachikapika River canoe route. This area is licenced to Rudolf-McChesney Lumber Company Limited (a division of E.B. Eddy Forest Products) for timber extraction purposes. The southern half possesses medium mineral potential while the northern section contains significant aggregate potential. Crown land recreational use is moderate to high.

b. Land Use Intent

Resource extraction and recreation will be of equal importance in this area. Recreation will be given the priority in shoreline areas. In non-shoreline areas, resource extraction will have priority.

Road access will be managed to facilitate the overall land use intent. Resource management plans will contain guidelines to protect significant recreational areas, historical and archaeological sites, and fish and wildlife habitat.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 6 — TATACHIKAPIKA LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Extraction activities will be encouraged. Pits will not be permitted within 120 metres of any watercourse. Pit rehabilitation will be required.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fishing will be encouraged.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Cottage lots will be developed on Kenetogami, Upper Kenetogami and #32 (Hazen Township) Lakes subject to the recommendations of the lake development plans. A maximum of 41 lots will be considered.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Canoeing is particularly encouraged on the Tatachikapika River canoe route.
Forestry	x		Harvesting and regeneration is expected in portions of Roblin Township. Forest plantations should be discouraged on high quality crushable aggregate. Modified management practices will be utilized in shoreline areas and in significant fish and wildlife habitat areas.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. On unpatented mining claims, the Ministry may reserve to the Crown the surface rights not exceeding 120 metres in width from the high water mark of lakes and rivers.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Resource extraction roads will be encouraged to access potential cottaging lakes. Roads will be managed according to the access roads policy particularly in the vicinity of Lake #3 in Stetham Township.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Management efforts will concentrate on Secret Lake, a designated lake trout lake. No additional access or development will be permitted. The warm water fisheries of Tatachikapika and Kenetogami Lakes will also be managed on a priority basis.
Tourism	x		Further Crown land disposition will not be considered except to facilitate existing lodge expansion on Tatachikapika Lake. Road access will be restricted near Lake #3 in Stetham Township.
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to increase to the quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting will be encouraged on Tatachikapika Lake.
Urban Development		x	

7. THE GRASSY

a. Area Description

This area is located east of Highway 144 and is accessed primarily by the "Grassy Road". Structural development includes 1 waste disposal site, 5 access points (3 official and 2 unofficial) and a transmission line. Part of the Grassy canoe route is located in this area. Timber licencees include Malette Lumber Incorporated and the Q.N.S. Paper Company Limited. Most of the area contains high mineral potential. Crown land recreation potential and use is also high.

b. Land Use Intent

Crown land recreation will be a priority use in this area.

All activities will take into consideration the Sinclair Lake graveyard, the Upper Grassy Lake pictographs and the osprey nest west of Bardwell Lake. In addition, resource management plans will contain guidelines to protection recreational values, historical and archaeological sites and significant fish and wildlife habitat.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 7 — THE GRASSY

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will be encouraged. Pits will not be permitted within 120 metres of any watercourse. Pit rehabilitation will be required.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	There will be no Crown land disposition for cottaging.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Access points have been established on Sinclair, Halliday, Relic and Grassy Lakes as well as Grassy Point. An access point may be developed on Kapiskong Lake.
Forestry	x		Harvesting and regeneration is expected in portions of Moher, Nursey, Halliday, Mond and Kelvin Townships. Modified management will be utilized in shoreline areas and in significant wildlife areas.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. Disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 metres of the shoreline of wild rice production areas and the canoe route.
Provincial Parks		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Specific construction and location guidelines will be utilized to protect recreational values and quality fish and game habitat. Roads will be managed according to the access roads policy particularly in the vicinity of Blair Lake.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		The warm water fisheries of Grassy, Upper Grassy, Sinclair, Halliday and Nursey Lakes will be managed on a priority basis.
Tourism	x		Further Crown land disposition will be considered on Blair Lake for an outpost camp. This lake will have restricted road access.
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to increase to the quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting will be encouraged on Halliday Lake, Grassy River, Nugent Lake, Nugent Creek, Grassy Lake, Relic Lake and Mond Lake. Development will be discouraged adjacent to rice production areas.
Urban Development		x	

8. PREDOMINANT COTTAGING AREAS

a. Area Description

This area is composed of five significant cottaging and recreational areas. Structural development includes 175 cottages, 18 hunt and fish camps, 6 waste disposal sites, 10 commercial resorts, 2 outpost camps, 21 access points (11 official and 10 unofficial), 23 aggregate pits, 3 dams and several transmission lines. The community of Shining Tree is also located within this area. The area contains part of three major canoe routes - the 4M, the Mattagami and West Montreal River. Part of this area lies within the E.B. Eddy Forest Products Limited Forest Management Agreement. The Q.N.S. Paper Company Limited, Rudolf-McChesney Lumber Company Limited (a division of E.B. Eddy Forest Products Limited) and Malette Lumber Incorporated also hold licences for timber extraction purposes. Portions of this area contain significant aggregate and high mineral potential. Crown land recreation potential and use is also high.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary recreational use within this area is to be a combination of public recreation, cottaging and commercial tourism. Forestry operations will continue to be important in non-shoreline areas.

All activities will take into consideration the Wizard and Makami Lake pictographs, Graveyard Point and the Tate Lake heron rookery. In addition, resource management plans will contain guidelines to protect recreational values, historical and archaeological sites, and significant fish and wildlife habitat areas.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 8 — PREDOMINANT COTTAGING AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will be encouraged. Pits will not be permitted within 120 metres of any watercourse. Pit rehabilitation will be required.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fishing will be encouraged.
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing will be encouraged.
Cottaging	x		Additional cottaging will be developed on Jumping Moose, Cabot, Marne, Saville, Kasakanta, Skog, Mattagami, Mesomikenda, Nabakwasi, Ola, Lower Opikinimika, Okawakenda, Michiwakenda, Groves, Aragon, Lower Stetham, Stetham, Hazen, St. Louis, #3 in Potier Township, Gouin and Benneweis Lakes subject to the recommendations of the lake development plans. A maximum of 482 additional lots will be considered.
Crown Land Recreation	x		New access points may be established on Mesomikenda and Nabakwasi Lakes in conjunction with cottage development. The West Montreal River and the 4M canoe routes will be maintained.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Harvesting and regeneration is expected in portions of Burrows, Kelvin, Macmurchy, Natal, Churchill, Asquith, Miramichi, Londonderry, Ogilvie, Browning, Stetham, Roblin, Gouin, Emerald, Champagne, Somme, Neville, Potier and Yeo Townships. Modified management practices will be utilized in shoreline areas. Within 120 metres of the prime lake trout water of Chrysler and Waonga Lakes, forest harvesting will only be permitted if it is carefully controlled and the lake trout habitat is protected.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. Disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 metres of the shoreline of all cold water lakes, potential and existing cottaging lakes, commercial tourism lakes and canoe routes.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Resource extraction roads will be encouraged to access potential cottaging lakes. Roads will be managed according to the access roads policy particularly in the vicinity of Jessica and Lost Lakes. Specific construction and location guidelines will be utilized to protect recreational values and quality fish and game habitat.
Rural Residential	x		Further land disposition for residential use will require the prior approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and will only be considered in the already established community of Shining Tree.
Sport Fishing	x		Fisheries management efforts will concentrate on the cold water fisheries of Kwitosse, Robbie, Chrysler, Waonga, Wanatangua and McFie Lakes. No additional access or development will be permitted on these lakes. The warm water fisheries of Mattagami, Mesomikenda, Minisinakwa, Lower Opikinimika, Makami, Schou, Wolf, Schist, Michiwakenda, Okawakenda, Bernice, St. Louis, Ida, Lorry, and West Shining Tree Lakes will also be managed on a priority basis.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		Commercial resorts have been established on Houston, Michiwakenda, Mattagami and Mesomikenda Lakes. Road access will be restricted near Jessica and Lost Lakes. Further Crown land disposition will be considered on the Nabakwasi River in Brunswick Township and to facilitate existing lodge expansion.
Trapping	x		Trappers will be encouraged to increase the harvest to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting will be encouraged on Nabakwasi Lake and Pensyl Creek.
Urban Development		x	

9. ONAPING - THREECORNER LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

This area is in the south-west part of the District and is accessed by Highways 144 and 560 and numerous gravel roads. Structural development includes 15 cottages, 40 hunt and fish camps, 2 waste disposal sites, 3 commercial resorts, 6 outpost camps, 5 access points (3 official and 2 unofficial), 9 aggregate pits, 2 dams and a transmission line. The community of Westree is also located in this area. Part of the area lies within the E.B. Eddy Forest Products Limited Forest Management Agreement. The Q.N.S. Paper Company Limited also holds a licence in a portion of this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use within the area is to be a combination of public recreation, cottaging and commercial tourism. Resource extraction will be the priority in non-shoreline areas.

All activities will take into consideration the historical site of Massacre Island. In addition, resource management plans will contain guidelines to protect recreational values, historical and archaeological sites, and significant fish and wildlife habitat.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 9 — ONAPING — THREECORNER LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will be encouraged. Pits will not be permitted within 120 metres of any watercourse. Pit rehabilitation will be required.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fishing will be encouraged.
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing will be encouraged on Opikinimika and Deschenes Lakes.
Cottaging	x		Additional cottaging will be permitted on Boot, #14 (Edinburgh Township), Threecorner, Onaping, South Inverness, Paudash, Sand, #17 (Marquette Township), Marquette, Upper Marquette, Low Water, Lower, Donnegana, Duchabani, Gwylan, Opikinimika, Lower Oshkegami, Ladyfair, Esker, Battersby, Vrooman, #7 and #9 (both in Marquette Township) and Shoofly Lakes subject to the recommendations of the lake development plans. A maximum of 250 lots will be considered.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Present activities will continue. Further Crown land facilities will be established on Donnegana and Duchabani Lakes in conjunction with cottage development.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Harvesting and regeneration is expected in portions of Invergarry, Vrooman, Paudash, Marquette, Baynes, Dublin, Battersby, Garvey, Hennessy, Plewett, Beulah and Marshay Townships. Modified management practices will be utilized in shoreline areas particularly potential and existing cottaging lakes, commercial tourism lakes and cold water fisheries. Within 120 metres of the prime lake trout waters of Meteor, #30 (Marshay Township), Kalaco and Oshawong Lakes, forest harvesting will only be permitted if it is carefully controlled and the lake trout habitat is protected.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activities will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. On unpatented mining claims, the Ministry may reserve to the Crown the surface rights not exceeding 120 metres in width from the high water mark of lakes and rivers.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Resource extraction roads will be encouraged to access potential cottaging lakes. Roads will be managed according to the access roads policy particularly in the vicinity of Hennessy Lake. Specific construction and location guidelines will be utilized to protect recreational values and high quality fish and game habitat.
Rural Residential	x		Further land disposition for residential use will require the prior approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and will only be considered in the already established community of Westree.
Sport Fishing	x		Fisheries management efforts will be concentrated on the five designated lake trout lakes (Meteor, #30 in Marshay Township, Oshawong, Kalaco and Azure). No additional access or development will be permitted on these lakes. The warm water fisheries of Deschenes, Threecorner, Low Water and Shoofly Lakes will also be managed on a priority basis.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		Commercial resorts have been established on Donnegana, Onaping and Deschenes Lakes. Further Crown land disposition will be considered on Hennessy Lake for an outpost camp and to facilitate existing lodge expansion. Road access will be restricted in the vicinity of Hennessy Lake.
Trapping	x		Trappers will be encouraged to increase harvests to the quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No commercial stands exist in the area.
Urban Development		x	

10. THE EAST SPANISH RIVER SYSTEM

a. Area Description

This area is located west of Highway 144 and is accessed by gravel roads commencing at this highway. It consists of a corridor, 120 metres wide along both shorelines of the East Spanish canoe route. Public recreation is the primary activity with the only development being 1 official access point at Duke Lake. This area is part of the E.B. Eddy Forest Products Limited Forest Management Agreement and has significant aggregate potential in the northern portion.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary purpose of this area will be to provide public recreation opportunities (i.e. fishing, canoeing). The Spanish River will be referred to the Provincial Park Council as a study area.

All activities will take into consideration the Ninth Lake pictographs. Resource management plans will contain guidelines for the protection of recreation values and significant fish and wildlife habitat.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 10 — THE EAST SPANISH RIVER SYSTEM

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	Aggregate pits will not be permitted.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		The access point on Duke Lake will be retained. No further Crown facilities will be established. Canoeing will be particularly encouraged.
Forestry	x		Harvesting and subsequent regeneration is expected in portions of Chalet Township. Modified management practices will be utilized to protect recreational values.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be permitted with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. On unpatented mining claims the Ministry may reserve the surface rights to the Crown within 120 metres of the shoreline.
Provincial Parks			The Spanish River will be referred to the Provincil Parks Council as a study area.
Roads	x		Roads or bridge crossings will be considered on a site-by-site basis.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		The warm water fishery of Duke Lake will be managed on a priority basis.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose.
Trapping	x		Trappers will be encouraged to increase harvests to the quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No commercial stands exist in the area.
Urban Development		x	

11. BURWASH LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

The Burwash Lake area is known for its lake trout fishing and contains some of the most important lake trout lakes in the District. This area is located in the south-east corner of the District and is accessible primarily by a gravel road known locally as the "Shining Tree Management Unit Road". Structural development includes 2 cottages, 18 hunt and fish camps, 1 outpost camp and a transmission line. The area is licenced to J. Leo Gauthier Limited and Veilleux Brothers Limited for timber extraction purposes. There is some medium mineral potential. Crown land recreation use is moderate.

b. Land Use Intent

The maintenance of the existing lake trout fishery will be the fisheries management priority.

Resource management plans will contain guidelines for the protection of specific recreational values and significant fish and wildlife habitat.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 11 — BURWASH LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Pits will not be permitted within 120 metres of any watercourse. Pit rehabilitation will be required.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Cottage lots will be developed on Hazen and #34 (Leask Township) Lakes subject to the recommendations of the lake development plans. A maximum of 18 lots is recommended.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Present activities will continue.
Forestry	x		Timber harvesting and subsequent management is expected in portions of Stull, Cotton, Valin and Leask Townships. Shoreline reserves will be managed to maintain a quality recreational experience and for the protection of fisheries habitat. Within 120 metres of the prime lake trout lakes of Neault, #79 (Valin Township), Leask, Little Burwash, Prune, Barnet, Pilon, Little Prune, Avery, #44 (Leask Township) and Welcome, forest harvesting will only be permitted if it is carefully controlled and the lake trout habitat is protected.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration and extraction activities will be encouraged. The Ministry may reserve to the Crown the surface rights on all unpatented mining claims within 120 metres of the high water mark of waterbodies.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be managed according to the access roads policy particularly in the vicinity of Lake #18 in McNamara Township.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Fisheries management efforts will concentrate on the designated lake trout lakes. Neault, #79 (Valin Township), Leask, Little Burwash, Prune, Barnet, Pilon, Little Prune, Avery and #44 (Leask Township) Lakes will have no further access or development. Development on Welcome and Burwash Lakes will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.
Tourism		x	Due to the sensitivity of the lake trout fisheries, no new commercial development can be considered.
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to increase to the quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No commercial stands exist in the area.
Urban Development		x	

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Gogama District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry, such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, amendments, plans of subdivisions, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act*;
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act*, in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions, e.g. road and modified management area guidelines, incorporated in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various Provincial acts, e.g. - the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act*, the *Crown Timber Act*, etc.;
- liaison and co-operation with other government Ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communications, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and Conservation Authorities; and
- education and extension programs with private land owners, municipalities and interest groups.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans, e.g. forest management and operating plans, indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Gogama District Land Use Guidelines.*

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Gogama District Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act.*

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources or information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate the Ministry wishes to try to infuence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations the Ministry will attempt to re-

solve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with the Ministry of Natural Resources' policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land in the *Land Use Guidelines*. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Gogama District Land Use Guidelines* are useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of the Ministry of Natural Resources are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

There will also be occasions where the Ministry and others, for example, another government agency, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified, the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the *Public Lands Act*

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the *Planning Act*

In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act*. Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources may request the imposition of an order by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or amendment to an existing order.

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

This section outlines the opportunities the Ministry provided for the public to comment during the preparation of this document. The amount of response is also provided. Copies of all documentation received as well as copies of the Ministry's analysis of the comments are available for viewing at the District office or at the Ministry's public reading room at main office.

TABLE A -1 OPEN HOUSE PRESENTATIONS (as of November 1, 1982)

Phase	Date	Location	Attendance
Background Information	October 15, 1981	Gogama	37
Planning Options	June 10, 1982	Gogama	31
Planning Options	November 19, 1982 (Minister's Forum)	Timmins	150

TABLE A-2 PLANNING DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED (as of November 1, 1982)

Phase	# of Documents
Background Information	250
Planning Options	250
TOTAL	500

TABLE A-3 TYPE OF INPUT RECEIVED (OPTION DOCUMENT) (as of November 1, 1982)

Type	Responses Received
Letters	6
Briefs	6
Meeting Minutes	0
Comment Sheets	10
Memos of Conversations	5
TOTAL	27

TABLE A-4 INPUT TO OPTIONS BY ORIGIN AND REPRESENTATIVE CATEGORY
(as of November 1, 1982)

Representative Category	District Planning Area	North-Eastern Planning Region	Provincial	Other	Total
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0
Advisory Committee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural Industry	0	0	0	0	0
Anglers and Hunters Assoc.	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial Fishing Industry	0	0	0	0	0
Conservation Authorities	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental/Parks Groups	0	0	4	0	4
Forest Industry	0	1	1	0	2
Government Agencies	0	1	3	0	4
Individuals	5	1	8	0	14
Mining Industry	0	0	2	0	2
Municipalities	0	0	0	0	0
Native Organizations	1	0	0	0	1
Tourist Industry	0	0	0	0	0
Trapping Industry	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	3	18	0	27

B: rationale for the designation of prime lake trout lakes

Lake trout, more than any other species of fish native to Ontario, symbolizes the dilemma posed by the effects of civilization and society's desire to preserve a highly valued species. This concern is the result of a combination of five major factors:

1. the small number of lakes containing lake trout in Ontario and the world (less than one percent of the lakes in Ontario contain lake trout);
2. the biological limitation of the species;
3. the vulnerability to exploitation;
4. the severity and low productivity of its habitat; and
5. its inability to adapt to and cope with a wide variety of stresses and changing environmental conditions.

The 34 lake trout lakes in the Gogama District have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population. Type A lakes contain excellent populations of naturally reproducing lake trout. On the 17 type A1 lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. The 1 type A2 lake has some private shoreline development. This lake will be managed for lake trout but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case by case basis. Development should be designed to have a minimal impact on the aquatic habitat, i.e. shoreline set-back, etc. Type B lakes contain either fair populations of naturally reproducing lake trout or excellent populations which are dependent upon stocking. On the 7 type B1 lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. The 3 type B2 lakes have some private shoreline development and will be managed similarly to A2 lakes. The 6 type C lakes contain poor lake trout populations. This is usually due to restrictive habitat conditions, e.g. summer oxygen depletion, etc. These lakes will be considered for other uses as required.

Gogama's lake trout lakes and their classifications are as follows:

A1
Waonga
Meteor
Barnet
Prune
Leask
Avery
Neault
Scotia
Little Prune
Little Burwash
#79 (Valin Twp.)
Pilon
Oshawong
#44 (Leask Twp.)
Chrysler (#7)
Kalaco
#30 (Marshay Twp)

A2
Welcome

B1
Azure
Robbie
Kwitosse
Secret (#36)
Jerry
Wanatangua
McFie

B2
Burwash
Ketchini
Upper Kasasway

C
Thor
McGowan
Edna
Low Water
Peach
Chamandy

C: rationale for the identification of tourism lakes

This document identifies a number of lakes that the Ministry wishes to remain without roads in order to contribute to the Ministry's tourism objective.

The purpose of this identification is generally to provide the required resource base (usually fishing) in support of a commercial tourist operation. The lake must no have current road access and the fisheries potential must be able to support the commercial operation on a sustained yield basis.

There are currently twenty-two remote tourism establishments on eighteen lakes and rivers in this District. Thirteen of these waterbodies have been identified in the document as areas where the Ministry wishes to primarily promote a tourism objective. The road access and modified management area policies contained in Section II-B4 of this document will specifically apply to these waterbodies.

Another five waterbodies currently support outpost camps but have not been identified as tourism lakes. These lakes will be managed to meet a recreation objective only a portion of which will be tourism. These lakes are currently road accessed, and were, therefore, not identified as tourism lakes.

The *Land Use Guidelines* also identify eight waterbodies where the Ministry wishes to have remote tourism locations established. These waterbodies are Hennessy, Elephant Head, Campbell, Dumbell, Blair, Pebonishewi and Wenakoshi Lakes and Nabakwasi River.

Areas 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 also identify potential for other forms of tourism development, i.e. lodges, marinas, etc.

D: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The Forest Management Agreements (FMA) were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and the District planning process..

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound, and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Once land use guidelines are in place, they will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed. For those FMA's which were completed during 1982, prior to the completion of the *Land Use Guidelines*, District staff initiated development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This map showed those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They also indicated where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (e.g. caribou range), and where they may be prohibited (e.g. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map was developed from direction provided by the *Northeasterrn Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*, the information provided through the District planning process to date, and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It then formed the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area, together with maps and relevant background data were made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment, if required, the Ministry and the company undertook any necessary revisions to the FMA area.

Back-country Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and backpacking in remote areas, accessible only on foot, or by manually powered water craft.

Candidate Park
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use guidelines and is recommended for provincial park status.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Coldwater Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support coldwater fish species, such as trout, whitefish, cisco.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Earth Science Site
Public or private land where landforms of provincial interest have been identified.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, raccoon, wolf and lynx.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Hazard Land
Land, which because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location present a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption (e.g. flooding).

Historical Park
A park area selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the province in an open space setting, and protected for interpretive, educational and research purposes.

Integrated Resource Management
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production in a waterbody determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Site
Public or private land where a natural habitat of provincial interest has been identified.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Mining Rights
The right to work the ores, and minerals on or

under any land. These may be granted separately from surface rights.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (includes human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects on the resource base.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Program
An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Resource Management
The control and co-ordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

Site District
A fairly large subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of climate and landform features.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follow a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil, texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristic plant succession.

Site Type
A lower order subdivision of a site region based on the interaction of microclimate, substrate and moisture regime. A characteristic association of plant species will develop on an individual site type within a specific site region. The number of site types also varies from site region to site region.

Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Surface Rights
All rights in land, other than mining rights, including sand and gravel deposits.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

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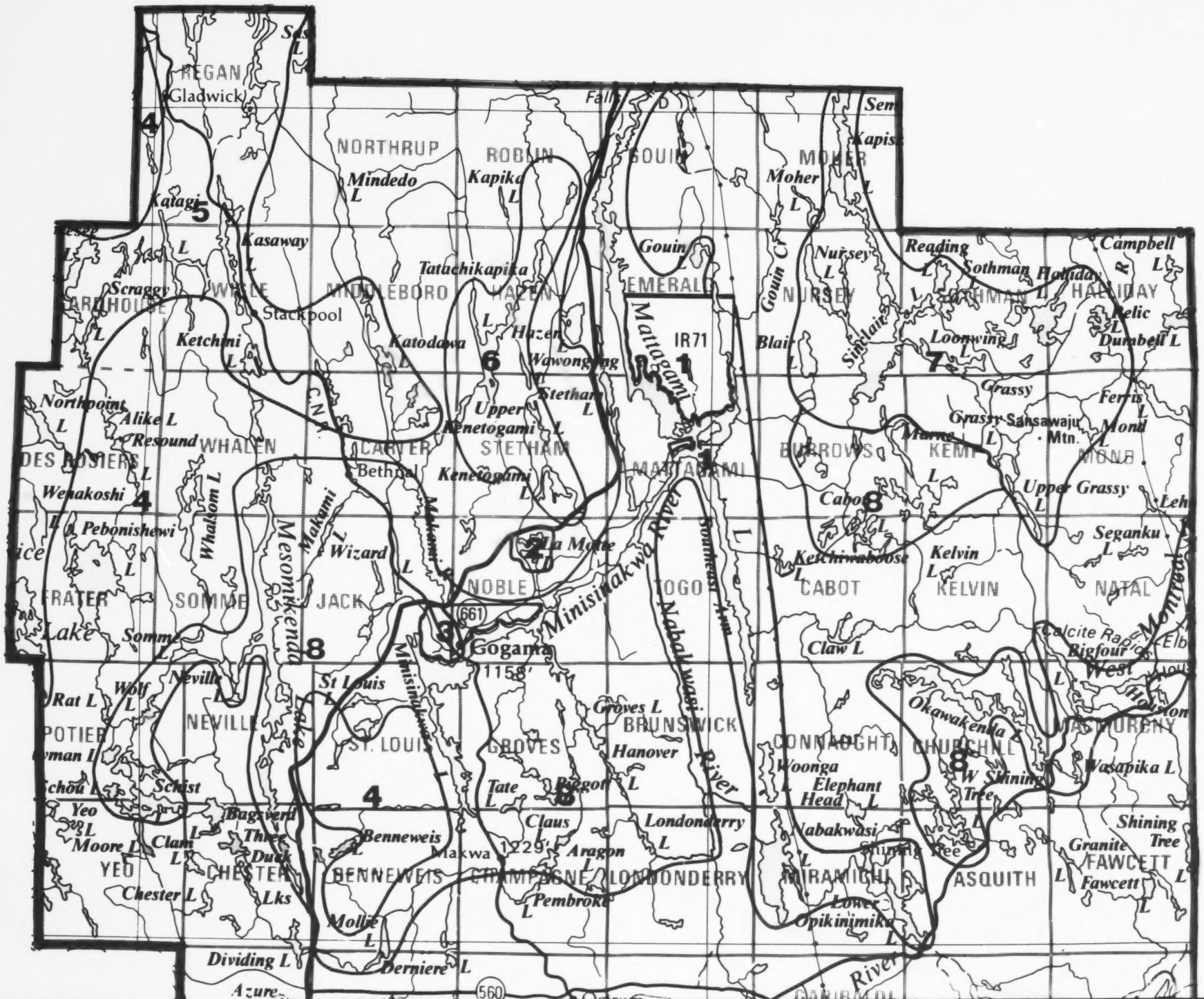

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Area Designation
Désignation des zones
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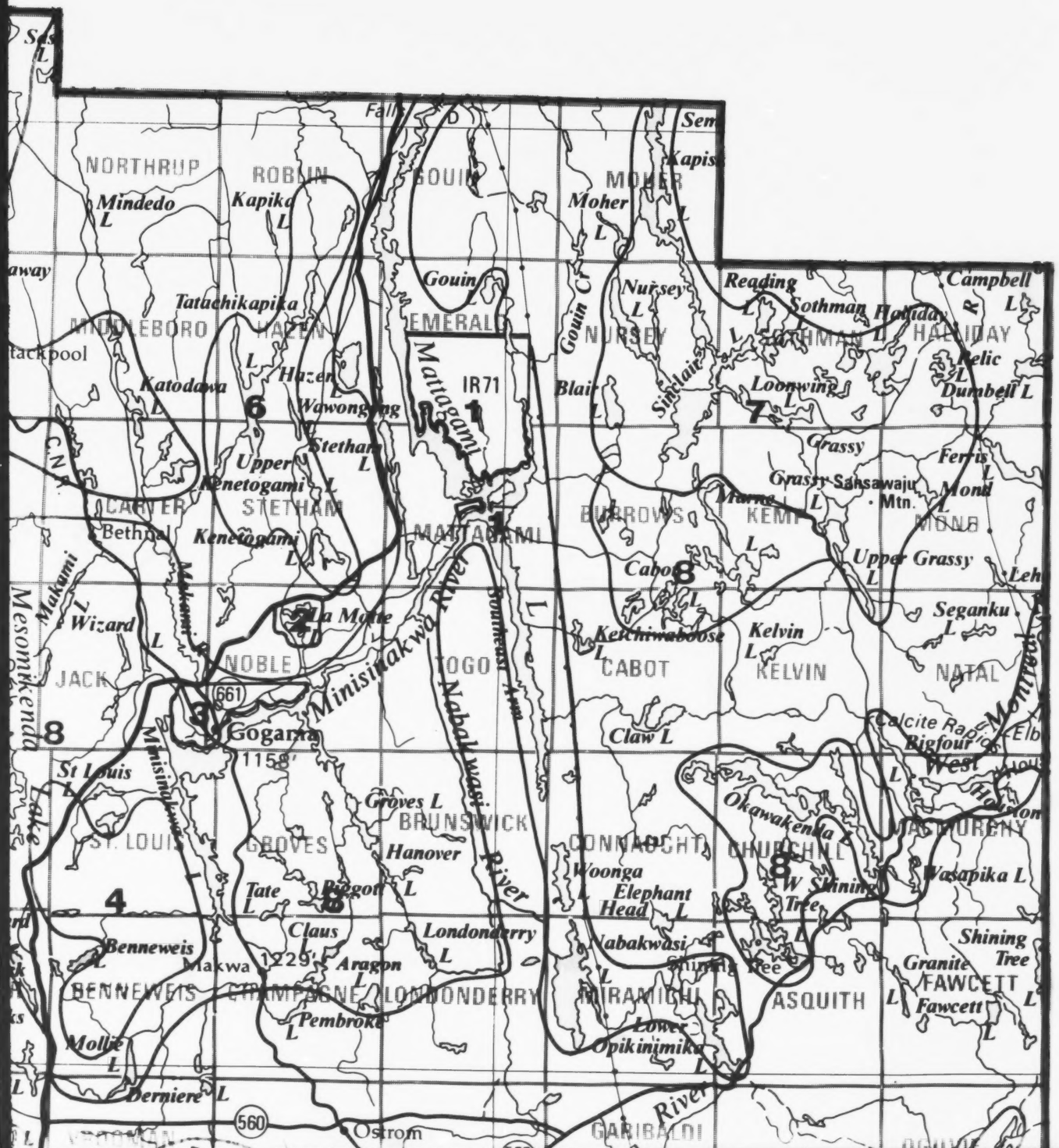

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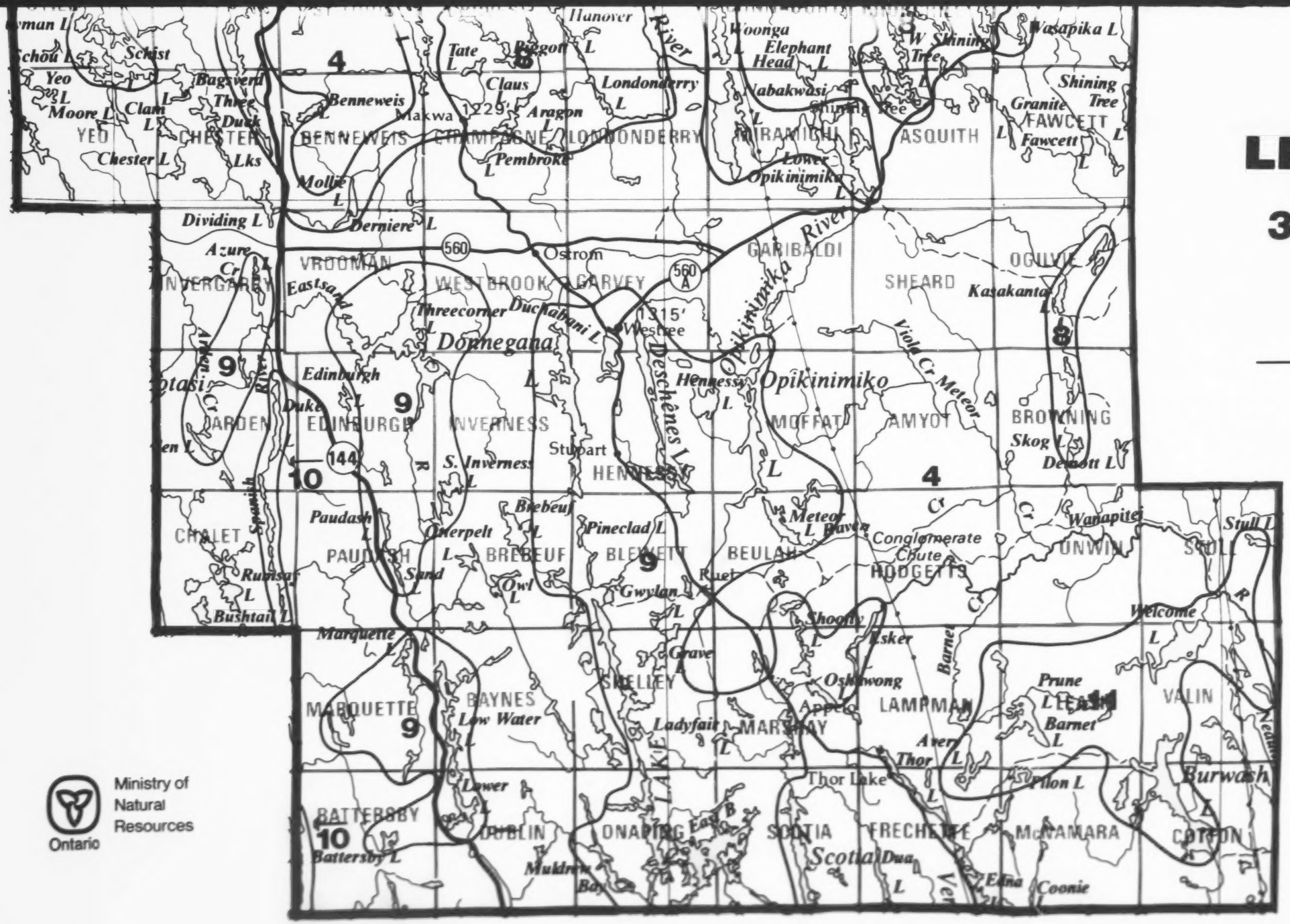

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

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